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which aim to sum up for the student the important principles. The author is to be commended for a very lucid statement of his ideas and for the freshness of much of his illustrative material. The book is quite obviously prepared for correspondence study and the necessities of this particular field of textbook-making have impelled a more elaborately detailed treatment than would ordinarily be required in a book of this sort. *Effective Public Speaking*, although admirably adapted to the correspondence-school idea, is by that very fact qualified in its value as a manual for general classroom work. The teacher of public speaking would do well, however, to acquaint himself with the contents of the new volume.

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The Feelings of Man. By N. A. HARVEY. Baltimore: Warwick & York. Pp. viii+276.

Although written by a normal-school teacher, this book treats of the feelings, not from their pedagogical aspect, but from the point of view of systematic psychology. Those interested primarily in educational applications will find no predigested materials for their immediate use.

The conception of feeling presented deviates from the more conventional treatments. Feeling is identified with the emotions, moods, and sentiments. Feelings differ in kind, strength, and affective tone. Pain and pleasure are thus attributes of feeling. The conception of pain as a sensation is discarded. Feeling or emotion is wholly subjective and has no sensational content. The conception is thus diametrically opposed to the theory of James, who regards emotion as comprised mainly of sensational content, differences in kind being due to differences in sensational components.

Explanation is frankly neural. The neural correlate of feeling is resistance in brain centers. Each of the other aspects of mental life is also stated in neural terms and a large part of the book is devoted to working out the logical relations between the various neural correlates and explaining in this manner the factual relations which feeling bears to consciousness, intellect, memory, attention, and will. The validity of the neural hypothesis is frankly recognized to depend upon its pragmatic and explanatory value.

Like all theoretical systematizations in this field, the conception will probably win but a limited number of adherents. The treatment is expository and argumentative throughout and the attempt to be clear, precise, and convincing at times renders the discussion somewhat labored and monotonous.

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